

# The Sun

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**The Paper Napkin Boats.**  
On Saturday there was no race be-  
cause there was wind, and wind is a  
peril to paper napkin sailboats.

Yesterday there was no race be-  
cause there was no wind, and without  
wind even paper napkin sailboats can-  
not race.

In this way and for such reasons  
the "great world sporting event" of  
nearly three-quarters of a century of  
international interest and excitement  
drifts further into a cloud bank.

**Mayor Hylan Again Earns Praise.**  
Mayor Hylan displayed courage,  
good sense and a praiseworthy non-  
partisan spirit yesterday when he re-  
jected the proposed ordinance under  
which the \$5,000,000 allowed by the  
Legislature for increases in the pay of  
city employees would have been dis-  
tributed on a basis of 20 per cent. of  
his salary for each beneficiary.

This newspaper has already exposed  
the inequity of the plan now dis-  
approved by Mayor Hylan. It would  
have given large increases to the  
more highly paid persons in the city's  
employ and small increases to those  
drawing small pay. Under the scheme  
adopted by the Board of Estimate  
and the Board of Aldermen the \$1,000  
a year clerk would have received  
from the \$5,000,000 fund \$200 addi-  
tional pay, while the \$5,000 a year  
man would have received \$1,000. The  
Republicans in both boards fought for  
a schedule which should put the  
money where it is most needed, that  
is, in the pockets of city employees  
drawing small salaries.

Notwithstanding the fact that the  
political organization which put him  
in office favored the flat 20 per  
cent. increase programme Mayor  
Hylan has recognized its injustice,  
and has now added his power and  
authority to the forces which strug-  
gled for just treatment of those draw-  
ing small salaries. In doing so he  
was obliged to go contrary to Tam-  
many and to join those city officials  
who are pretty generally on the other  
side of the fence from him. He did  
it frankly, promptly and with good  
grace, as befits the Mayor of all  
New York.

If the other municipal officials hav-  
ing to do with this matter will show  
a spirit of fairness like Mayor Hylan's  
in attacking the problem of putting  
\$5,000,000 where it is most needed,  
we shall get an equitable division of  
the money.

**Historian Who Turned War Maker.**  
A despatch from London reports  
the death at Vienna of Dr. Heinrich  
Friedrich, one of Austria's distin-  
guished historians and her leading  
advocate of Pan-Germanism. Dr.  
Friedrich will perhaps be best re-  
membered as the man who came  
neither than anybody else to furnish-  
ing Austria-Hungary with an excuse  
for war on Serbia five years before the  
actual declaration of hostilities.

In 1900, following the annexation  
of Bosnia, the Austrian Government  
brought to trial at Agram, in Croatia,  
fifty-three persons charged with high  
treason in that they had attempted to  
separate the South Slav States from  
the empire and unite them with the  
Serbian kingdom. There was much  
comment on this action of the Gov-  
ernment and it was generally held  
that the evidence was trivial and un-  
likely to establish so serious a case.  
This developed at the trial. The Gov-  
ernment failed to connect the con-  
spiracy with the Serbian royal family  
or Government and was able only to  
convict several of the defendants of  
minor offenses.

It was Dr. Friedrich who fur-  
nished the missing link so desired by  
the Austrian Government. He pub-  
lished specific charges against Serbia,  
the Serb-Croatian leader, and a num-  
ber of other prominent Serbs and ad-  
vanced documents in proof. These,  
according to his statement, all showed  
"a corrupt and treasonable inter-  
course with the Serbian Govern-  
ment." But unfortunately for the  
Austrian Government's plans each of  
the men charged brought suit and de-

manded an investigation. The result  
was that the "proofs" were shown to  
be clumsy forgeries, the work of one  
Vasitch, who had been employed  
for the purpose by a member of the  
Austro-Hungarian Legation at Bel-  
grade. Count Aehrenthal had  
passed the "proofs" over to Dr. Fried-  
rich in the hope that he might make  
them stick. When the Count saw the  
outcome of the tricky venture he hast-  
ened to disavow it, and Dr. Fried-  
rich was left to hold the bag.

Dr. Friedrich's mistake was in  
abandoning his career as historian;  
for as a politician and war maker he  
was a miserable failure.

**When Cox Tells Us His Peace Plan.**  
There are Democrats by the thou-  
sands—Wilson Democrats obsessed  
with the idea of surrendering our sov-  
ereignty—who think that Governor  
Cox has taken or is going to take his  
Wilson League of Nations medicine  
straight. There are Democrats by the  
thousands—Democrats who no more  
want this country to be internatio-  
nalized than they want it to be Mexi-  
canized—whose hair stands on end  
at the very thought of Cox gulping  
down the Wilson League dose and  
then daring to go before the Ameri-  
can voters.

As for ourselves, we haven't the  
very faintest idea what Governor Cox  
is going to do about Mr. Wilson's  
League. For all we know, for all we  
feel we are entitled to guess, he may  
be going to stand fast with the Wil-  
son infatuation, he may be going to  
step over to the side of the millions  
of Democrats who don't want the  
Wilson League and never will take  
it. Until he declares himself nobody  
can judge him fairly on this question;  
and nobody should be willing to judge  
him unfairly.

But everybody knows already where  
HARDING stands on the Wilson treaty  
and the Wilson League. Everybody,  
Republican, Democrat or Independent,  
knows where he stands, because in  
his acceptance he has told us all ex-  
actly what he is going to do.

HARDING is not going to try to make  
something possible and practicable  
and better out of the Wilson League.  
He isn't going to fiddle with it; he  
isn't going to touch it. The minute  
HARDING goes into the White House,  
with a Republican Congress to back  
him up, Mr. Wilson's treaty and  
League will be dropped from all Ex-  
ecutive consideration and from all  
legislative consideration.

That's final. HARDING promises  
"formal and effective peace so quickly  
as a Republican Congress can pass  
its declaration for a Republican Ex-  
ecutive to sign."

HARDING promises immediately  
thereafter to "turn to our readjust-  
ment at home and proceed deliber-  
ately and reflectively to that hoped-  
for world-revolution which shall satisfy  
both conscience and aspiration and  
still hold us free from menacing in-  
volvements."

HARDING promises to "approach the  
nations of Europe and the earth, pro-  
posing that understanding which  
makes us a willing participant in the  
conservation of nations to a new re-  
lationship, to commit the moral forces  
of the world, America included, to  
peace and international justice, still  
leaving America free, independent and  
self-reliant."

This is HARDING's peace plan. It is  
a simple plan. It is a workable plan.  
It is a simple plan. It is a reasonably  
quick plan. It is as well as an  
American plan.

Governor Cox also must have a  
plan. He cannot get away from hav-  
ing a plan. It cannot be a pig in a  
poke plan. It cannot be a straddle  
plan. It cannot be a camouflage  
plan. Whether it shall be to inter-  
nationalize the United States Govern-  
ment or to preserve American sov-  
ereignty, it must be, like HARDING's  
plan, so plain, so clear, so specific that  
all voters of all parties will know  
just what it is.

So we all wait for Governor  
Cox's plan.

**Weakfish Are Biting.**  
Weakfish, the most popular of salt  
water fishes if one judges by the num-  
ber of anglers who seek them along  
the Atlantic coast, are now being  
taken in Jamaica Bay, thereby giving  
special joy to the New Yorker, and  
also in the Great South Bay and in  
Barnegat Bay.

The weakfish give the angler sport  
in plenty in spite of their name. They  
are in no hurry to come in; and in  
places like Barnegat Bay, the home of  
vast schools, they can be taken on  
almost any tide and with almost any  
bait. The weakfish of Jamaica Bay,  
however, are creatures of moods and  
inclined to be capricious in feeding  
and in their manner of taking the  
bait, delighting in doing the unex-  
pected thing.

While sandworms, bloodworms,  
shredder crab, spearing, small mullet  
and other tidbits will be taken  
eagerly in other waters, the weakfish  
which come through Rockaway Inlet  
and make their abode in such places  
as Dugout, Lucky Spot, Deep Water,  
Breakwater, Clinders, False Channel,  
Big and Little Fishkill, Pumpkin  
Patch, Yankee Channel, Cellars, Roger's  
Drain, Valentine's Point and Black  
Wall desire one bait alone: the deli-  
cious shrimp. And this despite the  
fact that the price of shrimp has been  
soaring since August 1, 1914, when  
Germany began the world war.

No doubt anglers themselves are  
responsible for this fastidiousness.  
They get the fish accustomed to the  
bait, just as they bring the fish to  
certain spots by fishing there daily  
and putting over a chum streck. Fish

are creatures of habit, like men and  
women, and schools of weakfish, know-  
ing the whereabouts of free food,  
with an occasional hook to add ex-  
citement to life, usually appear at  
the feeding grounds on time at the  
first of the flood tide.

The man who thinks he can go out  
every day or every tide in Jamaica  
Bay and can catch weakfish is apt to  
find that luck is not always with  
him. Differences in tides, winds, the  
amount of food available, the pres-  
ence of sharks or porpoises, which  
always destroy the angler's chances  
for fish, have their effect. Yet on the  
other hand perseverance, patience,  
alertness and what might be termed  
fishability all count.

There are anglers who get only  
nibbles, others who get bites, and still  
others who get fish. That recalls the  
story of the angler with FRANK HO-  
MANS, a Canarsie guide. "My, what  
a glorious nibble!" the angler said,  
as he showed HOMANS the line with  
the parted leader. HOMANS looked  
at it sadly and remarked slowly:  
"What in blazes would you call a  
strike?"

Fishing for weakfish has a fascina-  
tion all its own to devotees along the  
Atlantic coast. Its strategy interests  
anglers year after year, and for some  
men the fascination lasts a lifetime,  
whether they call the fish drummers,  
yellowfins or squeteague, the name  
by which weakfish were known to the  
Algonquin Indians who dwelt  
along the coast from Maine to Vir-  
ginia. The "squit," as weakfish are  
still called in Narragansett Bay, helped  
the first settlers of Massachusetts to  
tide over the winter months.

**A Breath From the Prairie and Oil  
Fields of Oklahoma.**  
Whether PABSEN D. LINDSEY of  
Homer, Oklahoma, possesses the quali-  
fications desirable in a Senator of  
the United States we do not know, for  
we do not enjoy acquaintance with  
him and his record is a closed book  
to us. That he has in him the stuff  
of which lively and interesting cam-  
paigns are made we do know, for  
somebody—perhaps the enterprising  
Mr. LINDSEY himself—has conferred  
on us a copy of the circular in which  
he announces his candidacy for the  
Republican nomination for the seat  
now occupied by THOMAS P. GORE.  
It bears in large type the downright  
declaration "When you vote for him  
you are voting squarely against the  
League," and makes known the Lin-  
dsey slogan, "Home Rule for America."

Mr. LINDSEY says:  
"Having announced as a candidate  
for the Republican nomination for  
United States Senator, a due respect  
for the opinions of those whose influ-  
ence and active support I must have,  
in order to succeed, compels me to  
state in unmistakable language the  
principles they are sanctioning when  
they cast their ballot for me.

"In doing so, I am recklessly ig-  
noring diplomacy that you may know  
exactly what to expect of me if I  
am elected, and can never feel that I  
am not representing and expressing  
the will of the majority of the people  
of this great State."

"Home Rule for America" is a pol-  
icy based on considerations thus suc-  
cinctly put forward:  
"My opposition to the League of  
Nations is simple and easily under-  
stood. The destiny of the League  
would be dominated by what is  
known as the Big Five, three of them  
monarchies and two of them repub-  
lics, which would leave the balance  
of power in the hands of those who  
believe in the divine right of kings.  
Though Great Britain is only a lim-  
ited monarchy, she is far from being  
a republic."

There are fourteen points—omit-  
ting number 1—in Mr. LINDSEY's plat-  
form. He would have all communica-  
tions to foreign Governments made  
public here before being sent; he  
would classify the appropriation of  
money by a foreign Government for  
propaganda in the United States as  
an unfriendly act, if not an act of  
war; he would define Executive usur-  
pation as treason; he would have  
military training available for every  
schoolboy without cost to the boy;  
he would make our navy as powerful  
as any other navy; he opposes "defla-  
tion of currency within the near fu-  
ture, as it would benefit no one but  
the speculator who has hoarded his  
money and is waiting to buy bargains  
when the reaction sets in. He is now  
passing his time away yelling High  
Prices." He seeks the farmer support  
thus:

"I am opposed to discriminating  
against the farmer by attempting to  
limit his profits for the benefit of us  
parasites. When I get tired of paying  
butter bills I will buy my hog's  
direct from the farmer in the coun-  
try and kill them myself. When I  
feel like 15 cents per pound or more  
is too much for hogs on foot, I  
hope I have enough backbone left  
to rent a farm and go to raising hogs,  
which will also reduce the price for  
the fellow who prefers to stay with  
his dollar an hour job in town."

For labor Mr. LINDSEY would re-  
frain from attempts to restrict the  
right to strike until there has been  
established a fixed basis on which to  
divide profits between owner and em-  
ployees; and he opposes arbitration;  
he is a plank demanding equality  
for all religions; he whacks Senator  
Gore and Senator OWEN by saying  
the State should be represented by a  
Senator "who has lived in Oklahoma  
enough in recent years to understand  
the Oklahoma spirit and have a work-  
ing knowledge of what the average

citizen wants and needs"; he would  
hold conversations with reporters, not  
give interviews; and:  
"Last, but not least, it is my hon-  
est conviction that if you elect me  
and I am wholly unable to do any-  
thing to advance your interests you  
will be kind enough to admit that I  
shall have broken no precedent estab-  
lished by my predecessors."

Mr. LINDSEY "respectfully requests  
that those who prefer foreign rule  
as opposed to home rule for Amer-  
ica register their desire by casting  
their ballots against me." A free  
speaking fellow, PABSEN D. LINDSEY;  
his fellows in Oklahoma should have  
an interesting primary campaign.

**New York's Demand for High Class,  
Serious Music.**  
The popularity of the Stadium con-  
certs proves beyond any doubt that  
New York's musical tastes are not  
limited to ragtime. The cycles may  
say what they like about the purely  
social features of grand opera, but  
the audience of 9,000 at the National  
Symphony Orchestra concert on Sun-  
day night was unquestionably com-  
posed of genuine music lovers.

The convention of organists now  
being held in New York is another  
indication of the growing interest in  
serious music. Curiously enough, the  
Organ Builders Association of Amer-  
ica is also holding a convention at  
this time. Twenty or thirty years  
ago the number of good organs in the  
United States was very limited. A  
man might travel half way across  
the continent without finding any-  
thing better than an old fashioned  
harmonium. The Mormon Tabernacle  
with its magnificent organ of five  
thousand pipes stimulated a demand  
among other churches for improved  
organ construction. The employment  
of electricity marked another stage  
in advance, and to-day there are any  
number of small towns scattered  
throughout the country that boast  
excellent organs.

It is particularly gratifying that  
both the organists and the organ  
builders should have chosen New York  
for their annual conventions. It  
means that there is at least as much  
appreciation of good music here as  
in any other part of the country. The  
series of organ recitals during the  
next three days should go a long way  
toward convincing the scoffers that  
New York's infinite capacity for  
amusement has not been heretofore  
the charms of St. Cecilia's art.

**Our White Coal.**  
The first meeting of the National  
Water Power Commission, organized  
under the Federal water power law  
enacted by Congress this year, will  
be held in Washington this week. The  
Secretary of War is chairman of the  
commission, whose work will be to  
prescribe regulations for the leasing  
of water power sites on Government  
land and for the development of  
water power on all navigable streams.  
Actually this commission will have  
practically exclusive authority over  
the utilization of water power in the  
United States.

The importance of its task can-  
not be overestimated. Improvements  
made recently in the transmission of  
electric current have already ren-  
dered profitable and convenient power  
distribution systems which would  
have been commercially impossible  
only a few years ago. The progress  
already achieved in this art is merely  
a promise of what will be done in the  
future. The transmission of power  
by wireless plants is to-day the object  
of research by many skilled experi-  
menters. The day when it will be a  
fact of the utmost consequence to  
manufacturers and to transportation  
men may be nearer than we believe.

The object of the Federal legisla-  
tion creating the water power com-  
mission was to provide for the ex-  
ploitation of our waterways while pre-  
venting the exploitation of the public.  
It took years to draft the bill, and  
it is believed it adequately safeguards  
all interests, public and private. Al-  
ready half a hundred applications for  
leases of power sites have been filed,  
and unless the law disallows it, they  
will be at work for us, economically  
relieving the strain on our fuel sup-  
ply and transportation system.

A New Jersey man gifted by nature  
with 400 pounds of flesh gave up his  
job as a pier waterman because he  
could not carry in any available  
lunchbox basket enough food to satisfy  
his hunger. He now devotes himself  
to clamming, his provender being al-  
ways at hand as he labors, and garners  
from the sea 5000 pearls occasionally,  
merely to give zest to his life. A  
philosopher worth knowing, this genius  
of good living should have honorary  
membership in all clubs of fat men.

The Justices of the Court of Special  
Sessions have decided to discourage  
shoplifting by imposing jail sentences  
on all offenders convicted before them.  
This evil is said to have attained un-  
usual proportions lately, and stern  
measures are necessary to check it.  
And now in the kind of case.  
That's thick with yellow cream,  
And so I boarded on a farm  
To realize my dream.

I had green peas, asparagus,  
And string beans, too, and corn,  
Tomatoes, beets, and eggs and milk  
For breakfast every morn.  
My dream—it was a nightmare of  
The general public is interested be-  
cause of course it eventually pays for  
stolen goods, and it will not weep  
to see the thieves punished.

**The Nightmarer.**  
I wanted to vacationize  
Where I could eat my fill  
Of new laid eggs, and vegetables  
With dew upon them still.  
And revel in the kind of milk,  
That's thick with yellow cream,  
And so I boarded on a farm  
To realize my dream.

I had green peas, asparagus,  
And string beans, too, and corn,  
Tomatoes, beets, and eggs and milk  
For breakfast every morn.  
My dream—it was a nightmare of  
The general public is interested be-  
cause of course it eventually pays for  
stolen goods, and it will not weep  
to see the thieves punished.

**Then the Composer Had His Vacation.**  
From the *Spectator* (N.Y.) True Religion.  
The twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Ed  
Swanson celebrated their sixth birthday  
Thursday afternoon. Fifteen little friends,  
all but two, came from De Kalb and  
with the children from Swanson made  
quite a party.

**Disciplining the Kansas Colds.**  
From the *Daily National Bulletin*.  
What's this world coming to? A Normal  
child cut short her own wedding and  
was refused an excuse!

**A POLITICAL CALENDAR.**  
Dates for New York Statemen and  
Statewomen to Remember.  
PRIMARY PETITIONS.  
August 10 to August 17—Dates for filing  
designating petitions.  
August 27—Last day to decline designa-  
tion.  
August 31—Last day to fill vacancy  
after declination.  
September 2—Certification by Secretary  
of State to custodian of primary re-  
cords of designations filed in his office.  
September 14—Fall primary. Hours for  
voting: In New York city, 3 P. M. to  
5 P. M.; outside New York city, 7  
A. M. to 9 P. M.  
September 20—Last day for custodian  
of primary records to certify result  
of primary election to Secretary of  
State. Custodian of primary records  
must also furnish to Secretary of  
State, on same date, names and ad-  
dresses of nominees of various parties  
for Justice of the Supreme Court,  
Representative in Congress, State Sen-  
ator and member of Assembly, where  
original designations were not filed  
with Secretary of State.

**TOWN NOMINATIONS.**  
September 25 to October 5—Dates for  
filing party nominations.  
October 9—Last day to decline party  
nominations.  
October 12—Last day to fill vacancy in  
party nominations.  
September 25 to October 12—Dates for  
filing independent nominations.  
October 16—Last day to decline inde-  
pendent nominations.  
October 19—Last day to fill vacancy in  
independent nominations.

**INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS.**  
September 21 to September 28—Dates  
for filing independent nominations.  
October 4—Last day to decline inde-  
pendent nominations.  
October 8—Last day to fill vacancy of  
independent nominations.

**REGISTRATION.**  
In New York city, personal registra-  
tion—October 4, 6, 7, 8, from 5 P.  
M. to 10:30 P. M.; October 9, from  
7 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.  
Outside of cities and villages of 5,000 or  
more inhabitants, except New York city,  
personal registration—October 8, 9, 15,  
16, from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

**GENERAL ELECTION.**  
November 2—Polls open 6 A. M. and  
close 6 P. M.  
November 14—Last day to file can-  
didate's expense statements.  
November 22—Last day to file can-  
didate's statements of expense.

**SCHOOL FOR THE VOTER.**  
A Short Lesson as to Why Men Are  
Elected to Public Office.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:  
Will you allow me a few inches of space  
in which to assume the role of principal  
in what the boy called "the politeness  
school?"

First class in politeness, come for-  
ward. The subject of our lesson to-day  
is impertinence.

Q. Mention one of the chief charac-  
teristics of a well bred person.  
A. He avoids impertinence of every  
kind.

Q. When the people of a State elect  
a Governor and a Legislature, for what  
purpose are they chosen?  
A. To transact wisely and honestly  
the official business of that State and  
study its general welfare.

Q. I should like to understand  
how to do this than any outsider?  
A. It must be assumed that they are.  
Q. If, then, any outsider, whether of  
high or low degree and of whatever  
gender, unasked, to instruct them  
how to perform those duties, or  
any of them, how would you charac-  
terize such assumption?

A. I should call it gross impertinence.  
Q. When one is a candidate for a  
legislative or executive office is it proper  
for the voters to ask for his views or  
convictions on subjects that may come  
up for his action?  
A. It is eminently proper.

Q. But what would you say concern-  
ing any voters who, ignoring his prob-  
able ability and honesty in future legisla-  
tion, should oppose him because in that  
which is past and settled he acted  
bravely according to his conscience and  
his best judgment instead of yielding to  
their instant clamor?

A. I should say they were unwise as  
well as impertinent. For if they suc-  
ceeded in substituting a weaker man  
because of his past conduct, that man  
would not yield to some other clamor  
which they were not interested?

Q. Do you think that a public officer  
should transact public business accord-  
ing to his own deliberate judgment, as  
he has been chosen to do, and has sworn  
to do, or that he should allow it to be  
transacted by any mob, great or  
small, that may menace his gates?

A. The question is no simple that I  
feel humiliated in answering it. Or  
could he should observe his oath of  
office and call the police to disperse the  
impertinent mob.

The Principal. The class is dismissed—  
all with the highest marks for this rec-  
itation.  
ROBERT JOHNSON.  
New York, July 26.

**MORE CLEANUPS NEEDED.**  
Flat Dwellers Accused of Throwing  
Rubbish Into Vacant Lots.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:  
In intercepting the lieutenant in charge  
of the Stagg street police station in  
Brooklyn to have all refuse in a vacant  
lot at Grattan street and Forter avenue  
removed by the owner Mayor Hylan  
started a reform which could be imita-  
ted to advantage in other parts of Greater  
New York. Too much rubbish is allowed  
to accumulate in vacant lots.

In an uptown section of Manhattan  
where vacant lots abound the tenants  
of some flat houses persist in getting rid  
of refuse by throwing it into the lots  
from the windows. Undoubtedly it is  
a violation of the law to do this, but  
is it a violation of the law for the own-  
ers of the vacant property to permit  
the rubbish to remain? If the owners  
were held responsible for the condition  
of their property it is safe to assume  
that they would see that no refuse was  
deposited there.

It is only by going after the owners  
that the authorities will obtain any re-  
sults. Make them responsible for their  
property and they will take care of it.  
New York, July 26.  
UPROWS.

**Then the Composer Had His Vacation.**  
From the *Spectator* (N.Y.) True Religion.  
The twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Ed  
Swanson celebrated their sixth birthday  
Thursday afternoon. Fifteen little friends,  
all but two, came from De Kalb and  
with the children from Swanson made  
quite a party.

**Disciplining the Kansas Colds.**  
From the *Daily National Bulletin*.  
What's this world coming to? A Normal  
child cut short her own wedding and  
was refused an excuse!

**A Big Georgia Find.**  
From the *Cornellville Herald*.  
Found near the town of Friday night, a  
mile north of Laconia, last Friday night, a  
Moose, W. M. Kidd, Walsh Grizzle, J. W.  
Wanley and J. T. Bentley, one two passen-  
ger Ford car, two hats, a raincoat, an  
twenty-five gallons of corn liquor. Owner  
please call at the Sheriff's office in  
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twenty-five gallons of corn liquor. Owner  
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Carnellville.

**A BLIND MAN'S TALE.**  
An Almost Empty Life Made Useful  
by Gift and Industry.  
TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:  
A year ago last October the writer  
went through the busy streets of Kansas  
City, through its Union Station, riding  
on the train all day and next morn-  
ing went through the Union Station  
at Chicago, and that city's busy streets.  
After a short stay in Chicago he came  
back and made the trip without seeing  
or hearing of soul. One would think  
it would be impossible for one to pick  
a time when places would be all empty,  
yet I picked a time when they were  
empty to me. As far as I could tell  
the whole world was empty save for my  
wife and myself. I knew she was here  
because I could touch her.

I am deaf and blind, and I had just  
lost my faculties at that time.  
It has been said by a blind person  
that if a stream has five watergates and  
one is closed, by strengthening the other  
four they can carry the same amount  
of water. Just so with the five phys-  
ical senses. If one is closed the other  
four can be strengthened so as to carry  
the same amount of intelligence, but  
they must be strengthened. Blind per-  
sons deserve very little credit for their  
deeds, only very little. Nature sends  
the other four faculties are strength-  
ened. Every one has the instinct of work.  
This instinct in a few seems to be very  
slight, but they are the exception.

In some ways a blind person can be  
compared to a blind horse. Every one  
knows that a blind horse can go out and  
do as much work as a sighted horse,  
but when it comes to play he has to  
take a seat in the very back of his  
mind. There are many things blind per-  
sons can do fully as well as their sighted  
brothers and sisters, if not a little bet-  
ter. Their field is broadening all the  
time. They have not as many social  
duties as those who can see. They are  
not dreaming of what occurred last night  
or what is going to take place to-night.  
Their minds are concentrated on their  
work. It is very necessary that it  
should be. Business men, who have  
taken out the sense of sight, and who  
ever they can, they are gaining more  
confidence in the blind every day.

The blind are guided much by hear-  
ing and smell. These faculties are  
strengthened, as well as the touch.  
I am no criterion for several reasons:  
my sight experience, I am paralyzed